

Nancoury, Nicobars; three males and two females (type).

Pt. Blair, Andamans; one male and two females.

Bassein, Burma; one female.

There are a good many examples from the Nicobars and Andamans in the B. M., and all that I have seen are perfectly constant in the above-mentioned characters.

*Pareumelea rostrata*, nov.

♂ ♀. Antennæ, body, and wings dark ochreous olive; the apex of fore wings broadly and the outer margins of both wings more narrowly clear ochreous yellow; the olive colour thickly striated with dark brown, and a band of this colour extends below the apex of fore wings nearly to the outer margin, then the yellow marginal band narrows downwards, but on the hind wings it is fairly uniform in width and is somewhat angled in the middle, as in *P. hortensiata*, Guen. On the underside the wings are olive-brown without striations, the band as above; body and legs yellow.

Expanse of wings  $2\frac{5}{10}$  inches.

Menado, Celebes; one pair.

It lacks the upper discal large yellow spot of *hortensiata* and the yellow marginal band is of a different formation.

IX.—*Two new Mammals from Asia Minor.*

By GERRIT S. MILLER.

THE British Museum contains specimens of a shrew and dormouse from Asia Minor, neither of which appears to have been hitherto described.

*Neomys teres*, sp. n.

1906. *Neomys fodiens*, Thomas, P. Z. S. 1905, ii. p. 522 (April 1906).

*Type*.—Adult male (skin and skull). B. M. no. 5. 10. 4. 17. Collected at edge of brook in mountains (altitude 7000 feet) 25 miles north of Erzeroum, Turkey in Asia, July 8, 1905, by R. B. Woosnam. Presented by Col. A. C. Bailward. Original number 53.

*Diagnosis*.—Similar to *Neomys anomalus*, Cabrera \*, and

\* Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. ser. 7, xx. p. 214 (September, 1907). San Martin de la Vega, Province of Madrid, Spain.

*N. milleri*, Mottaz \*, but larger, skull more heavily built, and teeth more robust.

*Colour*.—Upperparts a mixture of very dark vandyke-brown and slate-grey, the hairs with silvery reflections, which produce a noticeable "pepper-and-salt" appearance, more evident in certain lights than in others. Head and anterior half of body tinged with hair-brown. Underparts sharply defined pale cream-buff, irregularly darkened by slate-grey bases of hairs. An elongated buffy-white spot, 5 mm. in greatest diameter, immediately behind eye. Feet buffy grey, the toes dusky. Tail everywhere covered with short silvery-white hairs, those of pencil dusky-tinged, the dark skin appearing more noticeably at surface above than below.

*Skull and teeth*.—Aside from its larger size the skull does not differ appreciably from that of *Neomys milleri* and *N. anomalus*, except in the relatively deeper, broader, anterior portion of rostrum. Teeth not peculiar, except in their uniformly greater size and robustness.

*Measurements*.—Head and body 88 mm.; tail 58; hind foot 18·5; ear 5. Skull: condylo-basal length 22·4 (20·2) †; greatest breadth of brain-case 11·4 (10·6); depth of brain-case 6·0 (6·0); mandible, including incisor, 14·4 (13·4); maxillary tooth-row 10·4 (9·4); mandibular tooth-row 9·4 (8·8).

*Specimen examined*.—The type.

*Remarks*.—This species is readily distinguishable by its large robust skull. In colour the type is not so dark as average specimens of the European forms, a character which may or may not prove to be of importance. By the discovery of *Neomys teres* the known range of the round-tailed group of water-shrews is greatly extended to the eastward.

#### *Muscardinus trapezius*, sp. n.

*Type*.—Adult male (skin and skull). B.M. no. 6. 5. 1. 40. Collected at Khotz, near Trebizond, Turkey in Asia, February 10, 1906, by A. Robert. Presented by Oldfield Thomas. Original number 2407.

*Diagnosis*.—Similar to *Muscardinus avellanarius*, but skull with audital bullæ noticeably smaller and more nearly circular in outline.

*Colour*.—Upperparts uniform buffy slate-colour, lightening

\* Mém. Soc. Zool. de France, xx. p. 22 (September, 1907). Alpes Vaudoises, Switzerland. Altitude 1230 m.

† Measurements in parentheses are those of an adult male *Neomys anomalus* from Santo Domingo de Silos, Province of Burgos, Spain (no. 7292 G. S. M.).

to ochraceous-buff on muzzle and cheeks, and with a faint brownish wash along middle of back; underparts between buff and cream-buff, slightly darkened by the slaty under-colour, the line of demarcation along sides of body rather well defined; throat and median region of chest white to base of hairs; whiskers blackish; upper lip whitish buff except in region of muzzle; feet dull greyish buff; tail obscurely bicolor, similar to back above, though rather conspicuously darkened by a brownish suffusion through terminal third, light buffy below, though not so pale as belly.

*Skull and teeth.*—The skull resembles that of *Muscardinus avellanarius*, except that the audital bullæ are circular in outline and much smaller, owing chiefly to the absence of the inflated region between paroccipital process and bullæ proper. This inflation is always present in *M. avellanarius*, destroying the circular outline of the bullæ when viewed from the side. Teeth as in *M. avellanarius*.

*Measurements.*—Head and body 80 mm.; tail-vertebræ 66; hind foot 17; ear from meatus 10; ear from crown (dry) 5·8. Skull: condylo-basal length 21·2; zygomatic breadth 13; mastoid breadth 10·6; interorbital breadth 3·4; nasal (along median suture) 7; diastema 5·6; mandible 12·4; upper tooth-row (alveoli) 4·4; lower tooth-row (alveoli) 4.

*Specimen examined.*—The type.

*Remarks.*—In all respects, except for the small circular audital bullæ, this species so exactly resembles *Muscardinus avellanarius* that I can detect no other characters by which it may be recognized. While the Turkish dormouse is represented by the type specimen only, the series of skulls of the European animals is sufficient to show that the outline of the bullæ is constant enough to be of much importance in distinguishing between closely related forms.

X. — *A Survey of the Species and Varieties of Pupa, Draparnaud (Jaminia, Risso), occurring in South Africa.*  
By JAMES COSMO MELVILL, M.A., F.L.S., and JOHN HENRY PONSONBY, F.Z.S.

[Plates I. & II.]

WHEN Mr. Henry C. Burnup visited England recently, we pointed out to him that several so-called species of *Pupa* appeared to be insufficiently defined, suggesting that he would, perhaps, feel inclined, on his return to S. Africa, to